

VIRGINIA ARGUS.

[XVTH YEAR.]

A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.

[No. 1570]

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TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1808.

[12 1-2 Cents Single.]

Richmond Price Current.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)	
Tobacco, -	\$ 4 00 CASH
Wheat, new, red 75, white 83	do.
Flour, superfine, new, -	5 00 do.
Flour, fine, -	4 50 do.
Corn, -	2 75 do.
Hemp, clean, (per ton)	120 00 do.
Iron, -	110 00 do.
Bacon, -	11 do.

Poetry.

FOR THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

PATRIOTIC ODES FOR THE YEAR 1808.
BY VIRGINIENSIS.

ODE II.

TO MY NATIVE COUNTRY.

Hail! happy country! dearest far to me
Of all that Heaven's blessings with light
In thee I greater beauties see
Than e'er would strike a stranger's sight.
I love thy fertile fields, smiling with Corn
Luxuriant, or with Wheat harvests bless'd;
Or which Tobacco's fragrant leaves adorn;
Or in the snowy robes of Cotton dress'd.
I love thy gardens, and thy orchards gay,
Where erst my careless childhood used to play.
Thy lofty mountains, and thy rivers wide,
Where fish unnumber'd glide;
Thy murmuring brooks, and headlong falling
floods;
Thy verdant vales, and lonely woods;
The guardian seas which roll around thy shore;
And sea-like lakes, which on thy borders roar;
All elevate my mind to thoughts sublime,
And fill with love of thee, thou highly favor'd
clime!
I love thee, for thy sage and valiant sons,
Thy Patriots and thy Washingtons;
I love thee, for thy daughters kind and fair,
Adorn'd with modest grace and beauty rare;
(Whose gentle bosoms are supremely blest
In succoring the distressed!)

But, above all, because to thee is given
Fate's boon, the choicest boon of bounteous Heaven.
Were Fate's doom absent, all thy charms
Would wither at the touch of Tyranny!
The clasp of his accursed arms,
My country, would be death to thee;
Since Liberty's the life-blood of thy heart,
Which vigor, health and beauty doth to all im-
part.
Thy scenes, so cheerful and so grand,
Sadness and sorrow would o'ercrowd;
Darkness would cover all thy land,
And quite from view thy pleasing prospects
should.

Thy sons would then be burden'd slaves,
With axes squelch'd, o'erwhelm'd with hope-
less cares;
Or forc'd to seek dishonorable graves,
In wars in which no interest would be theirs;
Compell'd to serve some haughty foreign lord,
Or some domestic traitor more abhor'd.
Thy daughters would with tears their children
view,
And think of former times, and sigh for you.
Oh! then, my country, ere it be too late,
Strive to avert this lamentable fate.
I need not tell thy citizens to stand,
A brave, determined band,
In arms prepar'd,
Their native soil from open foes to guard.
Columbia's sons will never flinch!
But prove in battle heroes every inch.
Thou long accus'd to the arts of peace,
And wishing cruel war to cease,
Throughout the world;
With all his direful train
Of murder, rapine, misery and pain,
To dark oblivion hurl'd;
Yet, should he dare these shores invade,
His hosts will meet him undismay'd;
Their countless courage will protect them still;
And not soon teach them military skill.
But let them crush corruption's secret worm
Which gnaws the body politic within;
Against their passions and desires be firm;
And not by faction be seduced to sin.
Let them, as Cincinnatus did of old,
In honest plainness be content to live;
In high esteem nothing but merit hold,
And praise to merit only give.
Let independence more than wealth be prized,
And vice, tho' revelling in pomp, despised.
Then will thy foes dishearten'd shrink aghast,
And to the bounds of time thy bliss and glory
last!

DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.

Extract from a Sermon on Domestic Happi-
ness, by the Rev. Wm. Jay.

Oh! what so refreshing, so soothing, so
satisfying, as the placid joys of home?
See the traveller—Does duty call him for
a season to leave his beloved circle? The
image of his earthly happiness continues vi-
vidly in his remembrance; it quickens his
diligence; it makes him hail the hour in
which he sees his purpose accomplished, and
his face turned towards home; he communes
with him as he journeys; and he hears the
promise which causes him to hope—"Thou
shalt know also that thy tabernacle is in
peace; and thou shalt visit thy habitation
and not sin." Oh! the joyful re-union of a
divided family—the pleasures of a renewed
intercourse and conversation after days of
absence!

Behold the man of science—He drops the
labor and painfulness of research—closes
his volume—smooths his wrinkled brow—
leaves his study, and unbending himself,
steps to the capacities, yields to the wishes,
and mingles with the diversions of his
children.

"He will not blush, that has a father's heart,
To take in childish play, a childish part;
But bends his sturdy back to any toy
That youth takes pleasure in to please his boy."

* These Sermons are for sale at this of-
fice.

Take the tradesman. What reconciles
him to the toil of business? What enables
him to endure the fastidiousness and imperi-
tence of customers? What rewards him
for so many hours of tedious confinement?
By and by the season of intercourse will
arrive; he will be embosomed in the caresses
of his family; he will behold the desire
of his eyes, and the children of his love,
for whom he resigns his ease, and in their
wellfare and smiles he will find his recom-
pense.

Yonder comes the laborer. He has borne
the burden and the heat of the day; the
descending sun has released him from his
toil; and he is hastening home to enjoy re-
pose. Half way down the lane, by the side
of which stands his cottage, his children
run to meet him. One he carries, and one
he leads. The companion of his humble
life, is ready to furnish him with his plain
repast.

See! his toil-worn countenance assumes
an air of cheerfulness; his hardships are
forgotten; fatigue vanishes; he eats and is
satisfied. The evening is fair, he walks with
uncovered head around his garden—enters
again, and retires to rest; and "the rest of
a laboring man is sweet whether he eats
little or much." Inhabitant of this lonely,
lowly dwelling! who can be indifferent to
thy comfort? Peace be to this house!

"Let not ambition mock their useful toil,
Their homely joys and destiny obscure,
Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile,
The short and simple annals of the poor."

ADDRESS

OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY
THE FRIENDS OF
THE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIA-
TION.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

You have seen the French Im-
perial Decree, and the British Orders of
Council, by which our commerce is in ef-
fect, destroyed. The injustice of these
two nations towards America, has brought
us to answer to ourselves this question,
ARE WE CAPABLE OF BEING ENTIRELY IN-
DEPENDENT, OR ARE WE NOT? If we are
not, if we must still get the necessities of
life from foreign countries; we have be-
fore us a choice of evils.—We may con-
tinue our commerce as we have lately
carried it on; send out our flag to be in-
sulted in every sea, send out our ships
and cargoes to be plundered by the cor-
sairs of France and England, send out
our seamen to be seized, impressed, im-
prisoned, hung up on the yards of British
ships or chained to the oar and forced to
fight for their enemies against their friends,
forced to become instruments of violence,
rapine and robbery even against the per-
sons and property of their countrymen;
Or we may choose another evil.—We
may still get the products of Europe, by
leagueuing ourselves with the one or the
other of the great belligerent powers,
and claiming for our commerce the pro-
tection of our ally; but what are to be the
consequences of this alliance? The first
is to be immediately involved in all the
quarrels of that ally; and the last, to be
enslaved by her: such is the concurrent
warning of all history, ancient and modern.

There is a third evil, by the adoption of
which, we may still supply ourselves with
European manufactures—that is, to per-
mit the ships of that power, which com-
mands the ocean, to become the carriers
of our trade; to become of course its
monopolist; to sell us her articles and
take ours at her own price—which is pre-
cisely the servitude in which Great Bri-
tain held our commerce, while we were
colonies to her, and from which we waged
a seven years' war to emancipate ourselves.
Such is the present state of the world;
so perfectly have nations broken through
all the restraints of national courtesy; so
entirely have they beaten down all those
barriers of national law which formerly
guarded their intercourse; so furious and
desperate is the conflict that agitates all
Europe, and so wild and licentious the an-
archy which rages upon the ocean, that
if we must still have the products of Eu-
rope, we must be content to get them by
choosing among those evils. We must
get them either by our own ships amidst
insult, violence, plunder, impressment and
mercantile ruin—or we must get them by
the ships of that nation which triumphs
upon the ocean, and on such terms as the
shall prescribe to us—or we must get
them under the protection of an ally, at the
price of present peace and future indepen-
dence.

Thus situated, what remains for us to
do, but to withdraw from all intercourse
with those unjust nations, and look to those
internal sources of supply, with which the
bounty of Heaven has so abundantly bless-
ed us. If, as we hope, we have the vir-
tue to match the crisis which presents it-
self; if we possess the patriotic self-denial,
the constancy, the enterprise and per-
severance, of which our fathers in 1776
gave us so illustrious an example; then
indeed we shall be independent, for our
independence will be placed beyond the
influence of foreign contact or collision.

Food and raiment are the necessities of
life. Of the first our country has given
us such overflowing abundance, that we
have, for many years supplied bread to
those who now harass us. We have not
indeed the luxuries of diet—but the pa-
triot of 1776 have taught us how far li-
berty is to be preferred to luxury, the
plain and simple repast of the freeman to
the voluptuous banquet of the colonial
slave.—Thus abounding in plain and
wholesome food, is there any reason why
we should go abroad for raiment, the other
necessity of life? We believe not. We
believe that we may at once become our
own manufacturers to every necessary
purpose. We can supply to ourselves
the substantial articles of clothing. We
can do more—we can fabricate for our-
selves the instruments of agriculture, and
those domestic utensils and materials for
building, which we have hitherto been in
the habit of importing from Europe.

1. Our country abounds in the finest
scites for the erection of those water-
works, those labor-saving machines, to
which Europe is so particularly indebted
for the flourishing state of her manufac-
tures. It is believed that there is not a
spot in Europe, perhaps not in the world,
which combines more advantages for the
erection of such works than the city of
Richmond itself.

2. There can be no doubt that the me-
chanical genius of this country is at least
equal to the erection of such works.—
Carding machines have been already con-
structed in several parts of Virginia, and
spinning machines in the northern states
and in Kentucky. In a neighboring state
(Maryland,) artists, we learn, have already
tendered themselves to an institution cor-
responding in objects with that now sub-
mitted to your consideration, and declare
themselves capable of erecting any species
of machinery necessary for their pur-
poses.

3. As to the labor necessary to the o-
peration of such works, we believe that it
will be readily commanded. The idea
that no country can be a manufacturing
country, but one of crowded population,
is an idea which Great Britain and other
manufacturing countries are interested in
propagating—like that which she formerly
inculcated upon her troops, that one
English soldier was equal to three French,
which France has of late years at least so
completely falsified; or that other opi-
nion, which she in common with the other
monarchies of Europe, too long and too
successfully propagated, that a republican
form of government was unfit for a large
and extensive country, an opinion which
America under the blessings of Providence
has now so happily disproved. It belongs
to the energy of this age, to dissipate these
antiquated delusions, the offspring of self-
ishness, and design, to bring the power
of man to the unerring test of fact and
experiment. A crowded people, it is true,
will become manufacturers from necessity.
This has been the case with Great
Britain. But necessity from whatever
cause it springs, will produce the same ef-
fect. We, for example, are far from be-
ing a crowded people; yet we experience
a necessity to become manufacturers
equally importunate with that which re-
sults from scantiness of territory, and, to
a people who love freedom, equally direful:
for we can no longer get manufac-
tures from abroad, without experiencing
every indignity and every wrong which
arrogance, injustice and rapacity can in-
flict; without ruin to those who engage
in such commerce; without the total pro-
stration of the honor, the peace and inde-
pendence of our nation. Agriculture then
can no longer supply all our wants—we
must of necessity become manufacturers.

The objection that labor in this coun-
try is too scarce and the wages too high,
has been pushed too far. Some manufac-
tures do not require as much labour as
has been generally supposed. Most of
them employ labour-saving machines.—
These machines are equivalent to as many
labourers as they supersede; and they
consequently supersede the wages of labour
in the same proportion. There is no reason
to fear that these machines may not be
constructed at nearly as little expense
as those which pervade Europe; and there-
fore it seems irresistibly clear, that in
those manufactures, which admit of labour-
saving machines to any extent, the high
wages of the labourers of this country
are nearly saved. Indeed if it be once
admitted, as we presume it will be by all,
that we must rely only on our resources,
for articles of the first necessity, every ob-
servation as to the scarcity of labour in
this country, carries with it the strongest
argument in favor of the introduction of
machinery, by which that little may be in-
finitely multiplied and may display itself
to the greatest possible advantage.

But let us withdraw from our fields and
our forests that surplus labour, which has
hitherto gone to feed the colonies of France
and England, to supply their looms with
raw materials and their architects with
lumber—let us apply this labour to the

see how happily a society, forced on self-
dependence, will balance itself—how soon
labour will apportion itself among the va-
rious operations necessary to the subsis-
tence of the society, & how, while agri-
culture gives bread to all, manufactures
will give clothing.

4. As to the objection, that the people
of the United States have too little capi-
tal for such enterprises, let it be retorted,
what shall become of that capital, which
is now shut out from the high seas by the
rapacity of the powers of Europe? In the
words of an English Orotory,* who was late-
ly called before the British parliament spe-
cially to speak to such points, "Will con-
gress for the sake of giving encouragement
to trade & manufactures, make some en-
actments in the nature of the British Or-
ders in Council? will they after the man-
ner of those precious measures, prohibit
manufactures, &c.?"—No, no; they
will not copy you so close; they will give
their trade and manufactures every facility;
they are rather better politicians than the
wise framers of your decrees; they will
foster this capital and make it conduce to
truly beneficial ends, not by such Orders
in Council as yours, but by measures re-
ally adapted to the encouragement of trade;
ay, and let me tell you, sir, the purpose
of returning upon England the evil of
her own injustice."

5. As to the raw materials for the pur-
pose of manufacturing, we have iron and
cotton in abundance—we can raise any quan-
tity of hemp and flax that we please—and
as to wool, it requires but a constant mart
and those cautious and excitements which
will not fail to be applied, to carry it to the
highest perfection & produce it also in the
greatest abundance, in a very short time.
A lamb is an annual crop; for in one year
a lamb will yield as good wool as at any
subsequent period. The quantity too is
not inconsiderable. With due care, there-
fore, a considerable quantity of wool can
be accumulated in the short space of one
twelvemonth!!

For the purpose of giving a start to do-
mestic manufactures, by raising the neces-
sary capital, which no individual can be
expected to supply, patriotic associations
have been already formed in several of
the states, and their subscription books
are rapidly filled. Patriotism alone, as
such a crisis as this would be sufficient to
produce this effect: But another motive
not so exalted indeed, but at least, as uni-
versal and efficient, has contributed to aid
the process: that is, interest. The few
experiments in manufactures which have
been already made in other states, on a
small scale, have demonstrated that there
is no legitimate mode of investing money
more profitable, perhaps none so much so.
We have been informed in such a
way, as to rely upon it, that the annual
product of money so invested, even at a
period when our commerce was unmo-
lested, was from ten to fifteen per cent.
What accumulation of that profit, the to-
tal obstruction of our commerce is likely
to produce, will be striking to every mind.
How long the present obstruction of our
commerce will continue, the injustice of
Europe must determine. But perhaps it
is no wild supposition to conceive, that
even if the present attacks on our trade
should blow over, Congress may adopt the
policy of encouraging our own manufac-
tures by rather higher duties on the im-
ported articles of Europe. To keep our-
selves from being altogether dependant on
Europe for our clothing, Congress may
adopt this course, if they should discover
from the experience of the intermediate
time that we have really the inclination &
the spirit to clothe ourselves.

Under all these views of the subject,
the citizens of Richmond beg leave to sub-
mit to their fellow-citizens throughout the
state, the annexed project for the encour-
agement of domestic manufactures. They
have been emboldened to make their pro-
position a general one, by the consideration
that a great experiment can be nowhere
made with more propriety than in the
metropolis of the state, where the insti-
tution will be inspected annually by the
delegates from the several counties, and
its state and progress faithfully reported to
the various stockholders, and by this far-
ther consideration, that the local advan-
tages of Richmond, for such an experiment,
are perhaps not equalled by those of any
other town in the commonwealth. Such
institutions in this city, would be seated
in the vicinity of inexhaustible coal-mines—
They would receive a never-failing supply
of water for operating the machinery
from the James river canal; which affords
a fall so extensive in some places, that
the same water may be operated three-
several times in its descent from the canal
to the river. Such is now the situation
of the public Armoury. They would possess
too, the benefits of a navigation stretching
upwards of 200 miles above the works,
and to the ocean below; by which means
they would cheaply and easily receive
most of their raw materials, and circulate

* HENRY BROGHAN.

to a considerable distance their manufac-
tured productions.

WILLIAM H. CABELL,
WILLIAM WIRT,
WILLIAM FOULSHKE, Senr.
PETER RANDOLPH, and
THOMAS RITCHIE, } Com-
mit-
tee.

REPORT

OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
ON THE SUBJECT OF
PUBLIC ROADS & CANALS,

MADE IN PURSUANCE OF
A RESOLUTION OF SENATE OF MARCH 7.

(Continued.)

An annual appropriation of two millions
of dollars, would accomplish all those
great objects in ten years, and may with-
out inconvenience, be supplied in time of
peace, by the existing revenues and re-
sources of the United States. This may
be exemplified in several ways.

The annual appropriation on account of
the principal and interest of the public
debt, has, during the last six years, a-
mounted to eight millions of dollars. Af-
ter the present year, or at farthest, after
the ensuing year, the sum which, on
account of the irredeemable nature of the
remaining debt, may be applied to that
object, cannot in any one year exceed 4,
600,000 dollars, leaving therefore from
that source alone, an annual surplus of
3,400,000 dollars, applicable to any other
object.

From the 1st January, 1809, to the 1st
January, 1809, a period of eight years, the
United States shall have discharged about
34 millions of the principal of the old
debt, or deducting the Louisiana debt,
incurred during the same period, and not
yet discharged, about 23 millions of dol-
lars.—They may with equal facility, ap-
ply in a period of ten years, a sum of
20 millions of dollars, to internal improve-
ments.

The annual permanent revenue of the
United States calculated on a state of ge-
neral peace, and on the most moderate
estimate, was in a report made to con-
gress on the 6th day of December, 1806,
computed for the years 1809-1815, at 14
millions of dollars. The annual expenses
on the peace establishment, and including
the 4,600,000 dollars, on account of the
debt, and 400,000 dollars for contingen-
cies, do not exceed eight millions and a
half of dollars. To provide for the pro-
tection and defence of the country, is un-
doubtedly the object to which the resour-
ces of the United States, must, in the first
instance be applied, and to the exclusion
of all others, if the times shall require it.
But it is believed, that in times of peace,
(and to such period only are these re-
marks applicable) the surplus will be am-
ply sufficient to defray the expenses of all
the preparatory measures of a permanent
nature which prudence may suggest, and
to pay the sum destined for internal im-
provements. Three million annually ap-
plied during the same period of ten years,
would arm every man in the U. States,
fill the public arsenals and magazines, e-
rect every battery and fortification which
could be manned, and even, if thought e-
ligible, build a navy. That the whole
surplus would be inadequate to the sup-
port of any considerable increase of the
land or naval force kept in actual service
in time of peace, will be readily admitted.
But such a system is not contemplated;
if ever adopted, the objects of this report
must probably be abandoned. For it has
not heretofore been found an easy task
for any government to indulge in that
species of expenses, which leaving no
trace behind it, adds nothing to the real
strength of the country, and at the same
time to provide for either its permanent
defence or improvement.

It must not be omitted that the facility
of communications, constitutes, particu-
larly in the United States, an important
branch of national defence. Their exten-
sive territory opposes a powerful obstacle
to the progress of an enemy. But on the
other hand, the number of regular forces,
which may be raised, necessarily limited
by the population, will for many years be
inconsiderable when compared with that
extent of territory.—That defect cannot
otherwise be supplied than by those great
national improvements, which will afford
the means of a rapid concentration of
that regular force, and of a formidable bo-
dy of militia, on any given point.

Amongst the resources of the union,
there is one which from its nature seems
more particularly applicable to internal
improvements. Exclusively of Louisiana,
the general government possesses, in
trust for the people of the United States,
about one hundred millions of acres fit
for cultivation, north of the river Ohio,
and near fifty millions south of the state
of Tennessee. For the disposition of
those lands a plan has been adopted, cal-
culated to enable every industrious citizen
to become a freeholder, to secure indispu-
table titles to the purchasers, to obtain a
national revenue, and above all to sup-